INTERESTING FROM SIAM.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

BATAVIA, Feb. 16, 1859. Since my last letter to THE TRIBUNE from Singspere, we have visited the ports of Bangkok, in Siem, and Batavia, where we now are. I will eadeavor to give a description of Siam, as I saw it during a visit of a few short weeks.

We arrived at the bar, at the mouth of the river on which Bangkok is situated, in the early part of January. We cast anchor 10 miles from and 40 from Bangkok. The day after we arrived we got out the long-boat and started for the city, but the wind blew so strong that we had to he by for a while; when about noon we espied a small steamer coming down to one of the ships in the harbor. The captain sent a boat to inquire if we could have a passage up. Permission was cheerfully accorded, and they soon came alongside for us. It proved to be a small party on a pleasure excur-They took us on board, with our thanks, bag and baggage, including a boat in which to return.

Among the company was Mr. C., the business gent for our ship. He introduced us to his agent for our ship. He introduced us to his friends, so that we soon felt at home. In a short time we reached Pak-nam, a fortified town, not far from the mouth of the river. There was very hitle town about, but plenty of forts. It looked as if one good ganboat would demotish the whole thing in a very few minutes. A small pyramid stood agon an island in the river, built of brick and atucce, and glastening white. I did not know at first whether to admire the architecture or not, it was so very different from anything I had ever seen Instead of a straight line from base to top, the side curved in; althou, h built in steps, it was not plain, but covered with various indentations; so that the more I looked the more it grew in beauty. I saw these pyramids in great abundance we got to the city. The river near the mouth has a thick fringe of jungle on each side. Back of it are the rice plantations. All the soil here near the mouth is evidently formed from what the river brings down; the land is very flat, as we have to go 80 miles from the mouth before we com to hills, and then they are not high, by any means.

We arrived up about 8 in the evening, and tound several American captains in the city, some of whem had been waiting here five or six months for charters. Their house is built on the river. It has been the custom heretofore to build floating houses on rafts of bamboo; but since the treaty, the foreign residents have built substantial houses on the land, of stuccoed bricks, with broad verandahe, and other conveniences for a bot climate. All the missionaries now have good houses, to which, in conjunction with the use of homeopathic remedies, they attribute their present good health. It is a great contrast to the old times of damp houses and allopathic posons. The missionaries tell me (and two were educated as doctors) that they were compelled to give up allopathy, owing to the hot climate, as they could not contend against

both the heat and the poisons.

The missionaries have done a little toward civilizing the natives-that is to say, a few of their great men speak English, and begin to understand mething about science. The people say that they like the missionaries, as men and women, and like what they teach, but they don't approve of their religion. Some of the mission ladies have been to the ace to teach the English language to the princes: palace to teach the English language to read English but when they had learned sufficient to read English books they preferred to study works on chemistry, natronomy and natural philosophy, rather than read

One day we called to see the King's brother; we had not been there long before he asked the Captain to get him a good work on navigation. I think his object was to teach homself, that he might leach his captains. At present they have to employ foreigners to command their vessels in a ber of vessels, and are continually building more.

The material is teak wood, which grows in abund-In the course of our visit the Prince seked the Captain to show him how to calculate the time an eclipse (which he saw in the Nautical Almanac, calculated for Greenwich) would begin at Bangkok. They have an idea that an educated white knows everything, which makes them more anxious to learn. They are an exceedingly vain people, and a great part of their zeal may be compted by a desire to show off.

One Saturday I visited a "wat," as their temples

are called. These wats are very common, and almost every rich man builds one. It is considered a very meritorious act to build a wat. When the owner dies his bones are burned there instead of in the public burning-place. Inside of this one was an image of Buddha, about fifty feet long, lying on its side, surrounded by other images, three or four

a sitting posture. y the Doctor of the British Consulate called and told me that there was to be a show up the river next day. In the morning we started up the river with two captains and a boy to show to the way. About 3 miles up we landed and forced our way to the Temple grounds, when we suddenly found ourselves at the heels of a group of nine elephants, the smallest of which was larger than any lever saw at home. The drivers started them out of our way, and we found ourselves alongside of the nobility. The king's children were playing near us; they were very pretty children, although they were leaded with bracelets and chains enough to make them stagger. The children were very yel-low, having been washed with turmeric. Yellow is the regal color here, none but the nobility being allowed to wear it. We saw the king's female troops who act as guard of the barem, the females of which are not allowed to go out of the palace except apon occasions of great religious festivals, and then are completely covered except one eye. Four natives were swinging on a plank 40 feet high, a see-saw, as we would call it in America. They were endeavoring to swing high enough to reach some purses which hung suspended from poles which the swinger could have if he could

reach them.

Near by, there was a noble sitting in state, a proxy for the King, performing some Hindoo cer-emony—so the prince told us. After the prizes were all caught, the elephants came up and took the King's children into the capopied seats upon their backs. They marched off first; after th went the male soldiers, nearly naked, and then the female troops. We went to see the Temples. They present a great contrast to every thing else in the country, for they are the only things on which any attempt at ornament is made. These wats are surrounded by very large grounds which are very well taken care of. They all have numerous priests who do not work, except to make images and attend to burning the dead, for which

they get pay.

The religion is Buddhism, resembling very much the Braminism of India, with the exception of castes, which are here done away with. Any man can be a priest; they can join at any age and leave when they like, but while they are priests they are not allowed to take offerings from a woman's hand. The woman must lay anything she has down, and then the priest may take it They are very strict about this, as it was only few days before we arrived that a woman was found shut up in a priest's book-case. They both poisoned themselves immediately, as their penalty was believing; but they were beheaded afterword. It is considered against a man's character if he has not at some time been a priest.

The regal wats have three roofs, the upper pro-jecting so as to form a partial shelter to the ornaments around the windows. All the windows and doors are built of thick, heavy wood, varnished and richly gilded. The roofs are slanting and covered with tiles, laid on with great regularity, a row of yellow, then one of blue, and one of green, all highly glazed. In a bright sunlight they are very brilliant. The buildings are of the shape of paral belograms, as are the windows, over the tops of which are a quantity of stuccoed ornaments. Many of the doors and windows are embellished with bits of colored glass, cut into regular shapes, and formed into figures—a sort of arabesque, inwith gilding. The throne on which Gandama sits is of this material, and when it has been lately gilded it looks very beautiful. Some t taudry, as Mrs. Stowe did St. Peter's. would call it taudry, as Mrs. Stowe did St. Peter's, but to me it looks in keeping with the people. On the eaves are creckery-ware birds and flowers, fastened on with stucco. Among the ornaments I poticed some English dinner plates, cut into eight pieces, intended to represent a large flower.

The priests are the only teachers of medicine, law and theology, and are the depositaries of the arts. Whoever wishes to learn must become They go out every moroing to beg their arrying big basins with which they walk to food, carrying big basins with which they walk to the door of a bouse, and there wait till some one comes. They do not speak at all, but take what is offered without comment, and go their way. The inside of the wats have one or more images of Gandama. I saw one that was 150 feet long lying on his side. The soles of his feet were beautifully islaid with mother of pearl and small bits of shells The feet were i7 feet long and were very band-some. The walls of the building are painted to represent scenes in their different states of bliss or woe. The pictures generally appeared to represent persons having a very good time. I only saw one man who appeared to be bound hand and foot. There is no stone in Siam, so they have imported from China a great number of granite pillars and statuary, some saints, and figures of English offi-I saw two figures of Bonsparte in the temple grounds; and in another garden I came across pend with alligators in it, and can now say that I

a pend with alligators in it, and can now say that I have seen the Sacred Crocodile.

When any one above the lowest class dies, the body is embalmed, with more or less ceremony according to his or her station in life. After about a year has elapsed, the body is burned in great state.

A tery days before we arrived at Rocalest these.

A few days before we arrived at Bangkok, there was a great time at the burning of the Minister of State. All the foreign residents were sent for, and it was a great affair. I went to the ceremony atteneant upon the burning of the wife of one of the former English Embassadors. I did not see the burning as if took place on Sunday; but I went on the second day, when they were to take the ashes away. The feast continues for three days, ashes away. The feast continues for three days, during which time the people are feasted, plays are performed, jugging and tumbling are carried onal at the expense of the relations of the dead. I was introduced to the husband whose wife was burned, and he told me in the course of conversa tion that the feast cost between \$5,000 and \$7,000

We were politely seated in front of a Chinese play house, and there I heard a play nearly through In Singapore it would not be considered respec-ble for an American woman to go to a play. T Min sters of State, whom I found quite at home in English, interpreted the play to me. The Chinese spicared to be very good actors; their costumes

White I was looking at the play, a native came crawling on his knees and chows toward me, pushing in front of him a large silver waiter with tespot and vessels containing tes, coffee, sugar and eresm-sil of silver. He made signs to knew if I would take coffee. I tried it, just for the sake of being served in that novel manner. The natives never approach in front, because no inferior must

pass a superior.

We took a short walk with the prince, and it was amusing to see the natives all pop down as soon as we came round a corner. The princes have to approach their fathers on their hands and knees, and the King himself appreaches the High Priest in the same way. The Chinese are very numerous here. Some estimate them at one-third of the population. The Siamese are said to be much afraid of them, as they have sometimes attempted to rise and take the country. They are married to Siamese women, and when they get money they go home and leave them.

A VISIT TO HAYTI .... No. X.

HAYTIAN PROVERBS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. JACMEL, HAYTI, March 9, 1859. I have already sent you one hundred Haytian

Proverbs: here are ONE HUNDRED MORE.

I. "Eyes shame eyes."

II. "Be ore the drum, you know the singer (or dancer)." By one's acts you know him.

111. "Other birds fly, and people say nothing;
but when the hawk hovers near, they curse it."

IV. "Don't put your macrout (basket) beyond your reach. V. "You must not be afraid of the eyes, if you

want to skin the head." VI. "You can't catch fleas with one finger." VII. "When you go to the donkey's house, don't

ask if his ears are long."

VIII. "A hungry belly has got no ears." IX. "Cockroaches ought not to dispute with heas." (This proverb, also, has been applied as a threat by the blacks to the mulattoes, ) Messure your cloth before you cut it."

X. "Messure your cloth be ore you can be.
XI. "The wawnla that whips the mother will whip the child "The stick that flogs the white dog will

flog the black dog, too," XIII. " A fool may embarrass a wise man." XIV. "Plotting is better than wanga." ("Com-

work than trust in Providence: better to rely on heavy battalions or dry powder than miraculous nterpositions.

XV. "Walls have ears."

XVI. "Being in a burry to ask does not make people give."

XVII. "It is not every time Marguerette goes to Leogane that she brings back good strup."

XVIII. "Impudent children carry their coffins

ander their armpits."
XIX. "My stemach is not a safe." "Cucumber is good for Jack."

XXI. "When the snake is dead you know the (Often used, my landlady told me ize of it. when rich old men die and leave their property to be divided.)

"If the distance is great the gambo has time to be tender."

XXIII. "Water that has a bad head always gets

XXIV. "The bottle is not full: how will the

eark get away ?"
XXV. "When the owner of the goat tells you XXV. kill it, don't object that it is great with young. XXVI. "If you don't wan't to eat horse-dung, don't go to play with the cuckoo."

"The heart that sighs has not what it XXVIII. "The mountain has brought forth a mouse"-a Greek proverb is sometimes rendered

in Creole.

XXIX. "My step-mother is not my mother. XXX. "A bad head plants corn, and when it

omes up it turns out to be bamboo."

XXXI. "Be in haste to listen, but not to speak." XXXII. "If you don't want leaves to fall on you,

don't sit under a tree."

XXXIII. "When the mapon falls the goats eat When great men fall from power, the its leaves."

NAXIV. "The church is burned, but the saints XXXV. "The dog has got four legs, but it can't

travel in four roads." XXXVI. "When misfortune overtakes the white man, he is willing to dance the Bamboula." (An

XXXVII. "Think of running, but think of being stigned, too. XXXVIII. "The ant never dies under a sugar

XXXIX. "When the guana's tail is cut, he will hide his comrade's hole; "and XL. "The lizard gives his wife salt by the hand-

ful," are proverbs which I could not find any one

who understood. XLI. "If you don't want to eat frogs, don't dance with the snake." XLII. "When the river comes down it hinders

you from crossing; but it does not hinder you from XLIII. "One dog is embarrassed with two

saucepans."

XLIV. "Every animal thinks himself fat, and to does the shell, too;" and XLV. "When you are embarrassed in a road, hold on to the wicked horse," are another myste-rious couple which I am compelled to confess I do

"When four eyes meet, there is no ly-XLVII. "When your comrade's beard has

caught are, put your own to soak."

XLVIII. "When the kitchen has caught are, remember the house is not far off." XLIX. "Sickness is stronger than courage,"

L. "The stick that bests the black dog is the

stick that beats the white one."

LI. "Dying is not bad; it's what you've to say to the good God that's bad." "It's better not to do wrong than to ask pardon after you've done it."

LIII. "Whenever you've got a good meal, you never meet your step mother." LIV. "Looking does not burn the eyes."

LVI. "Put the short foot in front. LVII. "As long as your head is not cut off, don't say you'll never wear a hat." LVIII. "The negro of the North says his teeth

may be outside, but his heart is in his belly."

LIX. "What does Death ask but white clothes!"

(The Haytian women, at funerals, always dress in " The sore mouth seeks cold soup.

IX. "The sore mouth seeks cold soup."

IXI. "The dorkey has young ones, that it may pass from under its own load." LXil. "When the good child dies, good by to the good mother." XIII. "If the little bird did not think that he

had strength to digest and eject it, he could never (wallow the big grain."

1.XIV. "The musketo has no l ins, and there

fore he carries a sword." (In his mouth!)
LXV. "The needle makes clothes for everybody and yet goes naked itself." (This proverb, I believe, was often used by the slaves in the days of Freech domination.)

LXVI. "The cow that is ahead always drinks the best water.' LXVII. Better that your belly should burst than anything belonging to the good God should

LXVIII. "Don't go into a fight without a stick." LXIX. "A pimple is the road to sickness. "The green lime fails and leaves the ripe

LXXI I asked a girl if an old woman near her was her grandmother. "Ah! no!" she said, "my grandmother's bones wouldn't do to make outtons of now." That is, she had been long dead.

LXXII. If you ask a Haytian a question which he wishes to evade, or deems impertment, he will

say: ... Ask your grandmother—if she is still a vir-

LXXIII. "Wise men make war without fight-LXXIV. "Bianc: c'est diable." "White: it

is the devil."

LXXV. The English parable "All is not gold that gotters," the Haytians render in these words,

Gros tentre pas grosse;" and again-LXXVI. " Cacajé pas lunette "-humor in the

untranslatable:

eyes is not spectacles

LXXVII. The white is the little brother of God: the mulatto is his cousin." I cannot imagine how this proverb originated, unless it be negro sarcasm. Certainly no black would utter it in earnest, nor a mulatto either-for he would not place himself below the white man.

LXXVIII. An old negro woman related this fable to Mr. Grant (to whose kindness, let me here say, I was greatly indebted during my residence at Port-au-Prince), which, although I think I have seen it in print somewhere, may possibly interest your more juvenile readers, from its quaint and 'God Almighty," said the old negress, "on one

occasion called three men before him-a white, a mulatto, and a black. "HE first asked the white man what he most

"He replied, 'To make money-money-and always money !'
"God then turned to the mulatto and asked what

'All that I want,' said the mulatto, 'is suffi-

cient to enjoy myself."
"And you, said the Deity, addressing the black, what is it that you are here for ?'
"'I come with mass'r,' said the black man!"

LXXIX. "Panier couvre paniere." LXXX. "A man was imprisoned by President Boyer, more than fifteen years ago, for having en-tered and participated in the proceedings of a Con-spiracy Club. A friend of mine, in Port au-Prince, heard that he was already engaged in a similar se-cret movement against the present Ruler of Hayti. He visited him one day for the purpose of advising im to refrain from any such attempt. But first he

asked if it was true: 'Est ce que vous avez janais entendre qu' un chartre un chên deux fois!"

The conversation terminated ! "The tiger sleeps but his tail shakes, LXXXII. In opposition to the proverb (LXXIV.) uncomplimentary to the whites, I heard another, which is equally worthy of note. Mr. Whiten (of Whitonsville, Massachusetts) was displaying a number of drawings of engines for picking and manufacturing cotton, which his father had invented. A native Haytian lady looked on, and, after listening for some time, exclaimed in aston-

"Blanc, c'est wanga "-White men are magi

LXXXIII. The Haytisns call the Bible, "Le ben predicteur qui ni toive ni mange "-the good preucher who neither drinks nor eats. It is rather significant that the word drinks is put first; for gluttony is a rare vice in the tropics, and it is not at all unusual to hear of the priests being drunk. The priests are all white men.

LXXXIV. "My comrace's pot won't bail my LXXXV. "Don't count on your neighbor's

shirt to catch a melady."
LXXXVI. "Where the wind blows feathers

.LXXXVII. "You can't est occro broth with

one finger."

LXXXVIII. "The eyes of the white man burn up the negro."

LXXXIX. "Fools should stay at home.

(Gens sote rete la case papa yo.")

XC. "The knife that you find on the highway, you'll lose on the highway " (Gambette ous trouvé nen gan chimie, nen gan chimin ous vas pede h.") Fortune speedily acquired, that is, as speedily dis

XCI. "The beetle is never reasonable before the hen." (Ravete pas jamais tai raison douvant

XCIL. "The tongue of the toad betrays him. (Langue capaud trahit capaud.") By awaking

shows where he is. This proverb is a caution against impudent speech.

XC1II. "The stupid kid eats at the foot of mountain." (Cabrite qui pas malin mangé nen pie morre ) That is, not having sense enough to climb "where the green pastures be," it eats the grass which has been trodden and lain upon by

travelers and their beasts of burden. The garden is never a miser to its master." 'Jadin pas jamais chiche pou maite li." XCV. 'The reason why the crab has not head is that it has a good heart. (C'est bon kior crave

qui la cause li pas tini tête. XCVI. "Render service, give offense." ("Rende sevice, baille chagrin.")

XCVII. Good pasture, good beef." (Bon savane, bon bouf.) XCVIII. "There's nothing so hot that it doesn't get cool." ("Gna pas rien qui chaud qui pas

XCIX. "Just after you've eaten the tiger's young one, don't sleep too soundly." mangé petite tige pas doumi dur.)

Hayti scorned it-and died; let the waites of the Scuth consider it—and lire.

C. There is a simple and beautiful stanza—beautiful because simple—which I found in a book of poems by a Haytian author. It is writ-ten, of course—the original (which I have lost), is in French; but my translation is very literal.

This is a magnificent slave threat: the whites of

containing one word only-faintly-which is not in the author's verse: De Bhilbor's verse.

Oh! God she faintly said, upon her dying bed,
If I have followed Thy Divine behest,
As my entire reward grant this request:
Make me the Guardian Angel of my Sabes when dead!

JAS. REDPATIL.

-The students at law in Harvard University has nvited the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Dane Professor to deliver an address before them on the life and character of Rufus Choate. Dr. Adams, Mr. Choate's pastor, delivered a discourse, suggested by his death, FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, July 17, 1859.

Since the Administration has, with certain ms terial mental reservations, abandoned its former positions regarding the rights of adopted citizens. it might be well to recall the letters and advice previously written and given, forbidding many in that category to go abroad, unless they were prepared to incur the hazard of being impressed into military service. If the doctrine asserted in Mr. Le Clerc's case be really surrendered, then he ought to be notified to that effect, instead of being compelled to remain at home, for fear of facing Louis Napoleon's conscription. In any event, it is only fair that the country should understand what ground the Government means to maintain. Some attempts have been made to reconcile the conflicting principles of the three manifestoes issued within six weeks from the Department of State, but with no effect upon the intelligent opinion of the country. Everybody knows that the first, to Le Clerc, represents the true sentiments of the Administration, and that the others were contrived for a political purp se only. But in order that the public may see at a single

But in order that the public may see at a single glance the varying phases of policy here on this question, let the three declarations be contrasted side by side as tollows:

Letter to Le Clerc. Letter to Hefer. Letter to the Americated dancell, 1329 and that the freeze dotted for the Clerc. Letter to Hefer. Letter to the Americated that it is understood that the independent of the United States, as that the Freeze form all includes of Fance of the Pressand Jow who may be found within its principle form Prussian the Company of the Pressand for the Pressand Jow who may be found within the principle form Prussian the Company of the pressure of the

to any duties or pen-bles, except such as were extended to may key or do, a period of their emi-gration.

"L. CASS."

L. CASS."

L. CASS." the United State

No sophistry or ingenuity can harmonize these declarations, which now face each other with complacent effrontery. And even this feeble strempt to change front would never have been made but for the disastrous effects produced up on the party by the original letter to Le Clerc. No better evidence is was ting of Mr. Buchanan's desire to be a candidate for a second term than these small efforts to court favor at the expense of whatever principle the Administration may have asserted. The last dispatch was written by his own hand, after others dispatch was written by his own hand, after others had tried to patch up an explanation, and he hurried into print against all the usages of the Government, without being aware at the moment that he had only botched the case worse than before. J. B. ought to be the candidate by all means. He has sacrificed everything to the South, but will be answered with the same ingratitude at Charleston that was admin-istered to a much higher and better man—Franklin Pierce-at Cincinnati. If the Democracy will tolerate a little outside pressure, the Opposition will agree to send a thousand delegates down to Charleston, free of expense, in favor of J. B.'s nomination, who will cordially assist in shaping public opinion And if they will put him up again, a contract can be made with responsible parties to pay all the expenses of the Democratic campaign, and a nice commission into the bargain. These liberal offers will be open till the meeting of the Convention.

The Constitution is just now very much exercised that the reading public should rather consult some of the Opposition jourcals in New York for intelligence of public affairs here, than the columns of such an organ as it is. It threatens in a harmless, semi-official way, to "stip the leaks" in the Departments, and to do other terrible things. We shall see how these meanaces will succeed. Being a stipendiary, and subsisting upon an assessment of public patronage mainly, it is very natural the self-styled organ should like to see things done in an exclusively official way. But most public men, of all parties, prefer to go to the country in the way that will serve themseives best, and advance objects they have mostly in vew. And it is quite likely they will practice upon this theory during the months of the precatious existence which, at the fullest extent, may be allowed to The Constitution, if Wendell should continue to contribute the \$5,000 per annum, and the clerks be registered on black-lists as heretofore. It is no doubt a powerful organ in the estimation of that eminent soldier and statesman, Brigadier General George Washington Bowman; but, in other eyes it looks like a provincial paper, with village politics. When the Senate printing shall be disposed of next Winter, and the cold shoulder given to the candithe White House, there will be date of lam-ntations heard through the court journal. In the mean time, it might be advisable for the Brigadier to take things coolly, and to join the suite of the President to Bedford, in which he did not flourish in former times, though for many years conducting that celebrated paper, The Bedford

It was a little audacious for The Constitution to deny in round terms, the other day, that Wendell no letter from the President concerning the distribution of the Executive binding and printing Wendell was the benefactor of Bowman. He gave him The Union out and out, free gratis for noth-ing, as they say, and more than that, agreed to pay, as has already been stated, \$8,000 per annum for as has already been stated, \$8,000 per annum for its support, the condition being that he should receive the aforesaid binding and printing. A like or larger sum was to be paid to The Pennsylvanian, in Philadelphis, and about \$2,000 more annually to another Democratic organ, also weak in the ke Wendell paid \$5,000 down of earnest money when the bargain was made, \$3,000 of which went to The Constitution and \$2,000 to The Pennsylvanian. Perhaps these facts will be denied, as the other has but The Constitution will have an opportunity of proving its contradictions before a Committee of House next session, and one that will be framed without a whitewashing majority. It is about time these in amous transactions were exposed, in all their naked deformity.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1859.

We breathe freer. The President is gone, and there will be a whole fortnight of respite to the oppressed office-holders. While here, he was the pivot upon which the Government turned, for in its whole history there never was a President before who appropriated power so completely and exercised it so summarily, in all its ramifications, down to the smallest. The Cabinet, in point of fact, are not, and have not been, anything more than head clerks, since they entered the Administration. The solemn farce has been performed of meeting twice a week in what is called Cabinet Council, but everybody who is at all informed as to the manner and matter of those councils, knows that they are held only to register Executive edicts, and that the first effort of every man at the Board is to ascertain the leaning of the President's mind on whatever ject may be up, and his sense of duty is to follow without hesitation. The least appointment a Department is not made without the evious consent of the White House, and is for this reason that the ante-chamand reception room there, are thronged with applicants daily, while the Departments are comparatively deserted. In fact, there is no distribution of authority, and except in the mere administrative duties, which involve only red tape and routine, the Cabinet is a cipher. The Presideut is not only the main-spring of the machine, as he was intended to be by the Constitution, but he unites to that function all the screws, cogs, bolts, urs, and every thing else connected with it. his absence can well be imagined; for the political surveillance is rigid to an extent never before known, through the agency of small spies, who will get a taste of retribution about nineteen nonths hence.

As soon as Congress abolished the special

age noise for the purchase of coal, under which the most fiagrant and corrupt abuses had grown up, the Secretary of the Navy, and those interested, determined to thwart the practical working of the new system by every official contrivance, with the hope of vindicating-at least ostensibly, for they could | Caroling the revival of those great principles, constitue | spinions expressed by the Supreme Court, what power

the new fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July. The Bureau of Construction advertised for 15,000 the contract was taken by a responsible house in Baltimore at \$3.25 per ton, being 60 cents a ton less than was paid to the firm of which Mrs. Toucey's nephew was a member, be-fore the investigation last Session, and 40 cents a tun less than was paid since the investi-gation. This difference of price convicted the combination of baving imposed upon the Government, and it was soon announced in Philadelphia, by one of the persons concerned, that the contract sho The meaning of this menace was not be executed. explained, upon discovering that a condition was inverted in the contract, prepared by Mr. Toucey himself before leaving here, which put the con-tractor entirely at the mercy of the Government-a cordition which was not intimated in the severtisement asking proposals. No such condition, and, indeed, no condition at all, was imposed so long as Mrs. Toucey's nephew furnished the coal, but when the job was to pass into other hands, ingenuity was exercised to contrive some scheme by the object of the law might be defeated. Remonstrance was made against this neusual requirement, and then the truth in the answers of officials about the Navy Department, to the effect, toat the parties might throw up the contract if they did not like it. This was precisely what the S-cr-tary desired, in order to excuse his former partiality, by assuming that the new system could not be worked beneficially. The trick has not succeeded yet, and if the I epartment persists in its purpose there is some satisfaction in knowing that the case will be over-hauled next winter, with the investigation which was imperfectly made tast session, and perhaps another, to trace the relations between Scaman, the late Superintendant of printing-who was appointed through Mr. Toucey's influence-and a paper mill in which Mr. Toncey was interested. All these developments, which were suppressed or stilled by partisan majorities on the committees will yet be made public and with proof that will astound the country. When men in high position can be complicated with such disgraceful collusions they ought to be exposed, and there is a fair chance now that some of them will be before the numbered days of this Administration are ended. And, notwithstanding the appalling perjury which was invoked last session to screen the guilty, and to prevent anything like full disclosures, enough is known of access bl testimony to make out every case that will be presented. It will then be seen in what way the ex-penditures run up beyond \$81,000,000 in the first year of this concern; how favorites were gorget with public plunder; how contractors were assessed; how presses were subsidized, and how the people's money was squandered, without care, consideration or accountability.

of bringing fair competition into disrepute Al-though the net was passed last Session, they he'd

on to the old practice until the last moment, upon

the technical plea that it was intended to apply to

DEMANDS OF THE NEGRO INTEREST. EXPANSION AND MORE SLAVES.

ADDRESS OF THE HON, W. L. YANGEY OF ALABAMA Delivered at Columbia, July 8, 1950.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I desire to tender my acknowledgments to the ladies for the honor they have done me by their attandance on this occasion. And, fellow cit zens, I wi'l at once address myself to you on the questions that have called you together. Allow me to say in advance that, leaving home in search of health, one of the resolutions made in my mird, and which, indeed, friends exacted of me, was not to make any public address. Yet this night I violate that premise, upon two considerations-one of which is a general one, that the South in an emergency is entitled to the opinion of the humblest of her sons; the other, a controlling one, is the reverence which I have for the State of South Carolina, and the regard which I have for those principles which she has ever advocated for the promotion of the true interests of the South, and the regard I entertain for the earnest, self-sacrificing patriotism which in times past has ever distinguished her people, and which I trust will not be forfeited in the future by any course which the State may take.

It has been said lately-not wisely, I think-by a very eminent gentleman, that our fathers did not understand the question of Slavery. It hink they understood it well-understood it as well as we-snd they gave evidence of the fact by that wise statesmarship with which they framed the institutions under which we live; and the only sense in which the remark may be true is, that they may not have comprebended that full industrial and pecuniary value, as since developed by the machinery of the cotton gin

and spinning jenny, which were not then invented. But our fathers showed their knowledge of its imortance by making it one of the three primary ob jects of constitutional protection, which were-the equality of the several States; the revenue question and last, not least, the question of Slavery. interwove this institution into the legislative and exe cutive power of the country. No other species of property was considered to demand special protection. Wherever Slavery exists, in proportion to that number, is there an increase of legislative power in Congress given to that State? Of all the species of property which existed at that time, slave property was the only one which our fathers deemed necessary to protect against the aggressive attacks of faunticism by avowed provision in the Constitution. Our fathers also apprehended in that day that they did not have a sufficiency of slave property, and the State of South Carolina, with one other, refused to become part of the new Government, priess by the Constitution she should be protected in the importation of African slaves until the year 1808. So vigilant were they in their guardian-ship of this in-titution, that it was provided there should be no amendment of the Constitution which st ould deprive them of this right of importation before the year 1848. If you look into the Constitution, you will find this provision in its fif h article. It is expressly said that no amendment should in any degree affect that clause of the Constitution which prohibited Con-gress from interdicting the slave-trade. So that while it might be amended in reference to any other commercial or industrial interests, there was no power of d that our fathers did not understand the institute of Slavery and the necessities of its protection. The Constitution is full of protection, but yields nowhere

the power to injure.

I have no complaints to make against the Constitu-tion. For one, I thick the only complaint that can be made to-day is, that it has been disregarded and violated in order to trample upon the rights and power of the South by political and religious demagogues. When our Government went into operation, the great inter-ests which attracted almost the entire attention of the Government were our foreign relations. In the con-flict between England, France and other governments, the personal and commercial interests of our citizens suffered until the close of the war of 1812, which is well called the second war of independence. These questions being settled, Government turned

attention more entirely to domestic affairs, and particularly to the great revenue question. The legisla-tive course of the Government upon that question greatly excited the attention of the South, and finally brought South Carolina to the point of resistance what they supposed to be an unconstitutional and inj what they supposed to be an unconstitutional and injurious exercise of the taxing power. In making and conducting this issue with the General Government, it was the good fotune of the State of South Carolina to disentemb, as it were, from the rubbish of the past, the long dermant doctrine of States Rights. The discussion of this question by the statesmen of South Carolina has done more to educate the South in the time principles of the Government than any other event in its history. I think all that is really valuable in public opinion at the South, at this time, originated and was learned in the school South Carolina founded in that day. It will not do for South Carolina to think she has become isolated from the other Southers in that day. It will not do for South. Carolina to think she has become isolated from the other Southers. States. It will not do for South Carolina to think she may not lead the advance. It is the interested my of mere party politicians that South Carolina assumes a haughty dictatorship in the South. In some of the Southern States a species of bastard republicanism had arriven into the ascendant, and had displaced the earlier and wiser dectrine of State sovereignty. But it is and wiser decirine of State sovereignty. But it is glory enough for this old State that she has refur-bished those great truths upon which rest the con-stitutional rights of the South.

In my opinion, it is the true, earnest and well settled conviction of the great masses, not only in Alabama, but in other States of the South, that we owe to South

tional principles, upon which the South is to be saved in this Union, or by the light of which she will be lef-to a glorious independence out of it. I would humbly suggest that South Carolina must not, in this some-gency, shew an exclusive attachment to that great revenue question, in the routest upon which she has given so much salighterment upon the true principles of our Government. The twitt, all hough no imposnot do so substantially-their previous action, and The Bureau of Construction advertised for 15,000 of our Government. This routh, all hough an impor-tions of two descriptions of anth acite coal, and the contract was taken by a responsible house in as p in a storm at sea. The cargo and another both in darger: it would never do to begied the crashing masts, and loosened radder, the gaping leak, for the purpose of preserving the safe stowage of the cargo. That ship is Savery: the cargo may be the Enrift we may preserve the ship or all go down together. With this institution preserved in its fall integrity, we are safe either in the Union or out of he Union.

But, fellow-citize s, af er South Carolina had established upon a somewhat permanent basis certain great pleas in relation to the taxing powers of the Government the Slavery question began to attract public as

ished upon a somewhat permanent date extending incast in relation to the taxing powers of the Government, the Slavery question began to attract public attention.

By the Missouri Compromise, the Act of 1820, Slavery was forever prohibited a nine-tenths of our public dor air. But the extent do this attack upon Slavery for the first time arrowed and excited the attention of the country, and even Mr. J. flerson became alarmed, and admitted that this lackbow at the institution sounded to him like a fire ball at microght. This alarm and excitement soon sabsided, and the South soon learned to acquiesce in this series of measures. The South looked on end hoped he North would be said ted.

In the year 1851, the Anti-Slavery element reached its point of aggression. In that year three laws were passed, each of which was in violation of our constitutional rights and subvenive of the true policy of the South. One was the admission of Carifornia into the Union under free soil process of Squaiter Soveregue; the other was the dismemberns in of the slave dimain of the State of Texas, by which a large pottion of her territory was again taken under the dominion of the Federal Government—doubtless to come under the

of the State of Texas, by which a large potten of her territory was again taken under the dominion of the Federal Government—doubtless to come under the rule of Squater Saveringery; the other was the againterdicting the slave-trade between the Slave Save and the District of Columbia. Congress having interdicted the foreign tiade, was not content to step there, but also struck a blow at the internal slave-trade. If this act was passed upon the power to regulate commerce between the States, if by any principle whatever Congress has power to probibit the trade between the States and the District of Columbia, then there is no constitutional difficulty to probibit it between the States and the District of Columbia, then there is no cerstitutional difficulty to prohibit it between Georgia and South Carelina. Here was, also, a blow at the right of purchase in the home market. This, also, was the culminating point of the march of Abolicion, and it might then have well paused in satisfaction at its progress. The power of increase of the institution of Siave y by purchase had been prohibited; its power of expansing throughout nine-tenths of the public domain had been denied to them, the right to transfer and sell, in a portion even of the saveholding community, had also been denied to it. Thus, wounded in its most vital parts, its enemis night have well been content to have permitted time ight have well been content to have permitted tim to accomplish the balance of their design-its gradual

night have well been content to have permitted time to accomplish the balance of their design—its gradual and perfect destruction.

Again, these two systems met face to face in the enactment of the Karsas Territorial Act. And for the first time the South regained its ascendency of that issue, but not without compromising her position to a considerable extent. Sue succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the Misouri Compromise hare, but she had to yield to a repeal of the old French and Spanish laws protecting Siavery in the Territories. To preserve the harmony of the Democracy, the act was not in terms explicit and decisive, either as to the doctrins of Squarter Sovereignty, or of Constitutional Sovereignty in the Territories. The act, indeed, was fraued in express avoidance of a decision on this question. Congress disclaimed in the act any design to legislate Slavery into or out of the Territory. It conterred upon the Territorial Legislature, in general terms, all legislative power consistent with the Constitutional rights of slavesholders, both in Staveholding States and in Free-Scil Stafes and in the Territories, has been before the Supreme Court, and in the Dred Scott decision these questions have been decided in favor of the views contended for by the South. Without Provision and Squatter Sovereignty have been decided to be unconstitutional; but the spread of Anti-Slavery yields not to political or judicial construction of the Constitution in favor of the South. The Dred Scott decision is declared by them, as to Territorial questions of Slavery, to be but an abstraction, and that spirit presentation in favor of the South. The Dred Scott decision is declared by them, as to Territorial questions of Slavery, to be but an abstraction of the Constitution in reference to Slavery; he contends that the value and the spirit presentatiself o-day in antagonism to the South in a new and more dangerous phase that it has herotofore assumed. Mr. Doughas is the representative of this new phase. He contends that, by the Kansas cortends that the Territorial Legislature, while it has no power to exclude Slavery by ourect legislation, yet it has the power incide tally and by its power of taxation, to render Slavery so unprofitable by burdensome taxes, that it cannot exist in the Territory; he contends, further, that it can decriminate against Slavery, by refusing to pass laws for the punishment of those aggressing upon it, either by theft or by harboring or inducing slaves to run away; it is contended that these dectrines, as against the Gavernment, are supported by the Kansas act; and as against the national Democracy, that they can be maintained under the just interpretation of the Cincinnati platform. Unfor the leadership of such a man as Mr. Douglas, they present issues more dangerous to the South than ever were that For Mr. Douglas, as a man, I have much respect and great acmiration. With uncommon powers of intellect, with great energy and unfunching purpose, with great reliance upon his own powers and resources, with a nature perfectly fearless, with a courage that leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a courage that leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a courage that leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a

leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a spirit that leads him to scorn all compromise of his principles, he is the most dangerous man to the South that the North has ever presented in the Federal Council.

And now the Democracy of the North have for him a higher regard and great or admiration than they have for any man in the United States. They have adopted his principles, and in all the Conventions of that party, which have been held for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Carrierton Convention, as far as I have been able to understand them Douglas Delegates have been nominated. tand them, Deuglas Delegates have been nominated. Even here, in the South, he and his doctrines have their advocates among the Democracy; while others, Even here, in the South, he and his doctrices have their advocates among the Democracy; while others, again, not wholly approving of his principles, yet disapproved of any avowed opposition to those principles, for fear of a baneful result upon the harmony of the great Democratic party. It is unnecessary for made and that, in my opien, this doctrine of Mr. Douglas is alike unconstitutional, insicious and baneful to the true policy of the South. I would that the abilities of such a man were arrayed on the side of the true principles of justice and the Constitution; but as they are not, he must be met frankly and fearlessly. If the Territorial Legislature possesses inherent, original powers of legislation, a Territorial Government is but the creature of a Congressional act. It has no sovereignty. It assess out of, and is subject to, the will of Congress. A Territory is but the common property of the people of the several States, and subject to be governed by the common agent of the people—the Congress of the United States. No Territory over exercised legislative power, save by virtue of the will of Congress. Congress itself possesses no inherent, original power of legislation. Its power is derivative and limited, and derived from grants in the Federal Constitution. This being so, a Territorial Legislature existing under an act of Congress is but a creature of Congress and it follows that the creature can possess no higher power than its creator possesses.

If there is no trath, then, in Mr. Douglas's position, it much be condition that the continual act creating the

If there is no truth, then, in Mr. Douglas's position, If there is no truth, then, in Mr. Douglas's position, it must be found in the Congressional act creating the Territorial Government for Kansas. But the legislative power given to the Territory by that act is expressly declared to be such as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States. It being the duty of Congress to make proper legislation for the Territory, if Congress, for the sake of convenience, confers its own power upon the Territorial Legislature, unless there is something in the act negativing the proposition, it is clearly the duty of Congress to see to it that its agent, the Territorial Legislature, passes no act incumisted. clearly the duty of Congress to see to ft that its agent, the Territorisi Legislature, passes no act inconsisted with the Federal Constitution—the source and limitation of its own power. But nothing can be shown in the Kansas act which negatives that plain proposition, when Congress declared that it was not its intention to legislate Slavery into or out of the Territory. That parasectory or that declaration conveys no such idea that Congress should not prevent the Territorial Legislature from legislating Slavery out of the Territory. All that Congress has conferred upon the Territory with reference to Slavery, is the right to frame their institutors in their own way, provided they do not institutions in their own way, provided they do not infringe upon the Federal Constitution or rights of the people of the States. But Mr. Douglas says that if the people of the States. But Mr. Douglas says that if the Territorial Legislature does violate the Federal Consti-tution or rights of the people of the States, that the Supreme Court of the United States is the only tribunal Supreme Court of the United States is the only probability of the Court of the only clause in the Kat ses act to which he can refer, is the which allows an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States. This clause was simply designed to afford an adequate remedy to parties to suits in the various courts. A decision upon such appeal is only binding upon parties to the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction. to the appeal. The Supreme Court has no juristiction either over the Territorial or the Federal Government. If the Territorial Legislature chooses to disregard the